

## REMARKS

In response to the objection set forth in paragraph 1 of the Office Action, a new Abstract is being submitted with this Amendment. The new Abstract is a single paragraph and has been prepared in compliance with 37 CFR§1.72(b).

Applicant has cancelled claims 1-24 and provided new claims 25-48. New claim 25 is based on original claim 1. Claim 25 has been amended to provide a clearer description of the claimed subject matter. New claim 25 now points out “an arrangement consisting of plural number of frame elements.” This is supported by cell element disclosures found in the specification at page 15, line 21 and page 44, line 2 respectively. The element “web browser” has support in original claim 21. The recitation of “a limited range of image area” has support and definition found on page 5, lines 19-20 of the specification. “Calculating the position of each frame element” is supported by the specification at page 30, line 11 to page 38, line 7. Reference to “deleting each frame element” has support which can be found at page 31, lines 9-11. Reference to “the arrangement of said frame elements changes it position...” has support which can be found at page 30, lines 24-26. Reference to “fitting each divided image at corresponding position...” has support in original claim 11. Lastly, claim element “displaying or preparing to display the newly fitted divided image” has support at page 37, lines 16-17 of the specification.

New claims 26-34 are based on original claims 1-9 respectively. New claim 35 is based on original claim 10. Claim 35 now recites “using said frame element to be deleted as said frame element to be added”. Additionally claim 35 also recites that “changing the divided image fitted into the frame element to be deleted into the divided image at the position corresponding to the frame element to be added.” Support for these elements can be found at page 27, lines 22-25 and page 37, lines 24 to 25 respectively.

New claims 36 to 48 are based on original claims 11 to 24 respectively. All the claim elements found within claims 36 to 48 are supported by prior claims and the specification.

In paragraph 3 of the Office Action, claims 1-6, 8-9 and 24 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Brown et al. USPA 2002/0051583 (Brown).

Applicant submits that the cited prior art reference fails to disclose all the elements found in the amended claims. Claim 25, which contains the disclosures of original claim 1,

has been amended to include a more specific definition of the frame elements and their relationship to the image and field of view. Claim 25 provides for a plural number of frame elements that can change depending on the orientation of the viewable space and the users input. Furthermore, the claim 25 provides for improved functionality in viewing images web browsers. Specifically, claim 25 provides for improved scrolling speed based on the fact that the calculations required for a limited number of frame elements is significantly less than the calculations for moving whole undivided images. See Page 25, lines 27-28.

Brown et al. merely discloses an image display method for downloading an image larger than a display region. Specifically, Brown is directed to a method of displaying images based on their respective compression ratios. The method described by Brown allows the selection of a portion of a low resolution image, which in turns allows access to a reproduction of that section of the image at a higher resolution.

Claim 25 does not operate on the same principals as the cited prior art. Specifically, claim 25 provides for the use of frame elements which can be deleted once the specific frame is no longer viewable from the user's monitor. More importantly, claim 25 provides for dividing an image at a corresponding position at each added frame element. Therefore, as the user scrolls across an image, the resulting frames allow for a relatively continuous image to be displayed. However, once any frame element containing a portion of said image is no longer viewable, it is deleted. As such, processing required to scroll through an image is reduced because each frame contains only a small portion of image to be processed, which can be deleted once it is no longer visible, thereby freeing up computer resources to process more frame elements.

In contrast, the cited prior art merely provides a low resolution image as a stand in for a selectable portion of a much larger resolution image. The end result is that the prior art must maintain two different resolution images, or depending on the size of the image, several high resolution images that correspond to a selectable region of the original low resolution image. Therefore, using the method in Brown, a user would be limited to seeing only predetermined selectable portions of an image in high resolution. In fact, Brown provides no mechanism to view the entire high resolution image at one viewing. See abstract, Claim 1, Brown et al. Therefore, it is clear that Brown et al. fails to point out all the elements of the present invention as embodied by claim 25. Therefore, Brown fails to

anticipate claim 25 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b). Additionally, since claims 26-48 are dependent on claim 25 either directly or indirectly, those claims cannot be anticipated by the cited prior art patent. As such, the rejection found in paragraph 3 of the pending Office Action has been rendered moot.

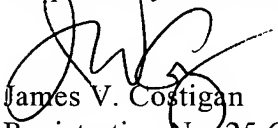
The Examiner has rejected claims 7 and 17-19 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Brown et al. in view of Tarantino et al. (USPN 6,192,393 B1).

Applicant points out that original claims 1-24 have been canceled. On that basis, the Examiner's rejection has been rendered moot. However, claims 31 and 41-43 are based on claims 7 and 17-19 respectively. Therefore, Applicant provides the following remarks in reference to new claims 31 and 41-43. The rejected claims are all dependent, directly or indirectly, new claim 25. The Examiner has not found claim 25 (or original claim 1) to be obvious in light of the cited prior art patents. As such, the dependent claims cannot be obvious since the claim from which they depend is non-obvious. As such, the rejection found in paragraph 5 of the pending Office Action is now moot.

With respect to the rejections based on 35 U.S.C. §103(a) found in paragraphs 6-8, Applicant points out that the Examiner has not found the sole independent claim (claim 25) obvious in light of the cited prior art. Therefore, it is impossible for the rejected claims to be obvious in light of the cited prior art. The rejections found in paragraphs 6-8 are now moot.

Based on the above, Applicant respectfully submits that the claims of the present invention are in proper form for allowance. Favorable consideration and early allowance are therefore respectfully requested and earnestly solicited.

Respectfully Submitted,

  
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